

## EXHIBITIONS AND NOTICES.

March 19, 1912.

S. F. HARMER, Esq., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
Vice-President, in the Chair.

MR. A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, F.R.G.S., gave a lantern exhibition of a large number of photographic studies of wild animals in British East Africa and Newfoundland. This very beautiful series of pictures was briefly described by Mr. Dugmore, who dwelt particularly on the advantage to be gained by hunting with the camera, and showed that it was a sport as well as a means of securing interesting and valuable material.

---

Messrs. E. GERRARD & SONS sent for exhibition :—

(a) A very fine head of a cow Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), shot by Major E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G., which was of interest in that the mane was white instead of the normal dark brown, and in the horns also being near the record for length.

(b) The skull of an Isabelline Bear (*Ursus isabellinus*) with eight well-marked incisors in the lower mandible instead of the normal six.

(c) The skull of a Leopard (*Felis pardus*) with an injury to the nasals and premaxillary bones which had arrested the shedding of the milk-canines and the growth of the permanent canines. The skull was quite adult and the remaining teeth were fully developed and normal.

(d) The skull of a Lion (*Felis leo*) showing a severe injury or disease of the left side of the palate and the upper mandible, which had not affected the growth of the teeth.

---

*Two new Genera and a new Species of Viverrine Carnivora* \*.

MR. OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., F.Z.S., exhibited an example of a Viverrine Carnivore from Tonkin which had a striking external resemblance to the common *Hemigale* † *hardwickei*, but which differed so much in the skull and dentition as to necessitate its being considered a distinct genus. Reason was also given for regarding the Bornean "*Hemigale*" *hosei* as representing a third genus of the group.

The following was Mr. Thomas's account of the animals referred to :—

"Commencing with the known species, from Borneo, I propose

\* [The complete account of these new genera and the species is given here, but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were given in the 'Abstract,' they are distinguished by being underlined.—EDITOR.]

† Better, but erroneously, known as *Hemigale*.

to found the following genus for '*Hemigale*' *hosei*, which I have long realized should be separated from the banded animals forming the true genus *Hemigalus*.

" DIPLOGALE.

"Thomas, Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 18 (March 26).

"Pattern of coloration normal, not banded.

"Skull with parallel-sided, square-fronted muzzle, the tooth-rows nearly parallel. Septum between anterior palatine foramina without mesial foramen. Meatus and bulla about as in *Hemigalus*.

"Teeth :—Upper incisors forming a straight transverse line, the outer pair scarcely set back behind the level of the others. Middle teeth ( $p^4$ ,  $m^1$ ) of the cheek-tooth series proportionally small, terminal ones ( $p^1$ ,  $m^2$ ) comparatively large.  $P^1$  as long antero-posteriorly as  $p^2$ , with two roots and both anterior and posterior supplementary cusps.  $P^2$  also with marked supplementary cusps, and a postero-internal basal cusp, this being quite absent in *Hemigalus*.

"Type, *Diplogale hosei* (*Hemigale hosei* Thos.). Animal and skull described and figured P. Z. S. 1892, p. 222, pls. xviii. & xix.

"The different shape of the muzzle and palate, the double-rooted  $p^1$  and other differences in the teeth, and the essential difference in the pattern of coloration are the chief reasons for distinguishing this genus from *Hemigalus*.

" CHIROTOGALE.

"Thomas, Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 17 (March 26).

"Pattern of coloration as in *Hemigalus*, not as in *Diplogale*.

"Skull—at least in the young—shaped more or less as in *Eupleres*, the muzzle long and slender and the premaxillæ drawn out forwards, with an abnormally long gap between the last incisor and the canine. Median septal foramen between anterior palatine foramina excessively long, as broad as either of the lateral foramina, and nearly twice their length. Auditory region with the bullæ small and narrow, and the meatus very large and open, its diameter approximately equal to that of a cross-section of the bulla itself.

"Teeth (of a young specimen with the milk-teeth still in place). —Upper incisors quite unique in shape among Carnivora, broad, flattened, spatulate, with a straight cutting-edge, the edges of the six combined forming nearly a half-circle, owing to the position of  $i^2$  partly behind the level of  $i^1$ , and of  $i^3$  again quite behind it—the general outline of the incisive dentition recalling more that of some of the smaller Kangaroos than that of a Carnivore.  $P^1$  small, single-rooted. Milk-premolars 2, 3, and 4 small and delicate, much smaller than the corresponding teeth of *Hemigalus* and *Diplogale*, the proportions more as in *Eupleres*. Lower incisors again broadened terminally, spatulate, the third with a broader blade than the other two.

"Type:—

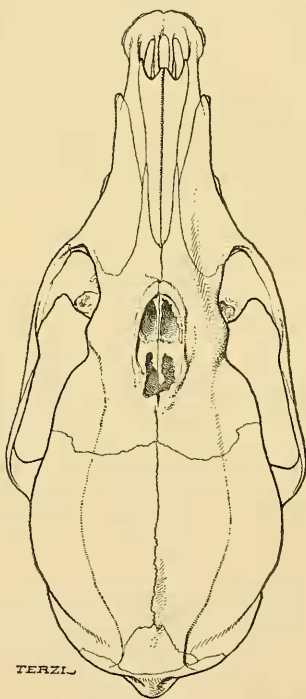
"*CHROTOGALE OWSTONI*. (Text-figs. 61-63.)

"Thomas, Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 17 (March 26).

"Colour and other external characters as in *Hemigalus hardwickei*, except for the differences indicated in the following description:—

"Size apparently about as in *H. hardwickei*, but the only specimen immature. Fur longer and less sleek than in that animal, the longer hairs of the back, in a half-grown specimen, about 19 mm. in length. Fur of upper side of neck all smoothly directed backwards, like that of the back, instead of being sloped forwards from a whorl on the withers.

Text-fig. 61.



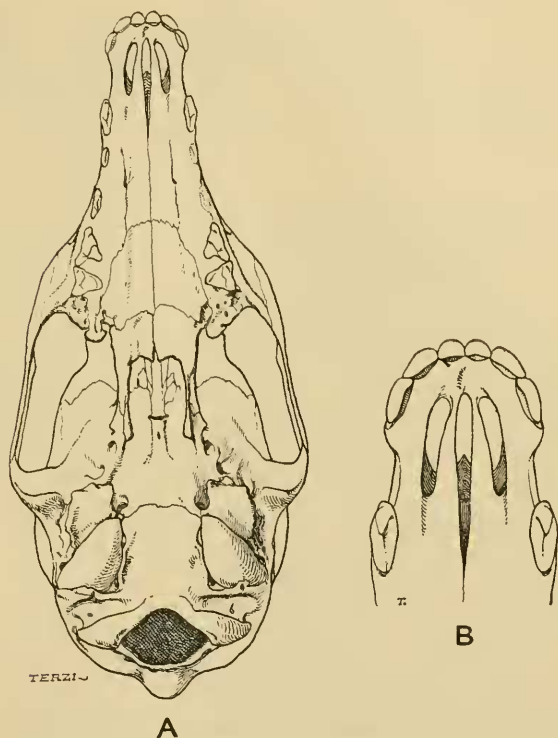
*Chrotogale owstoni*.

Upper view of skull. The opening in the frontal region is probably of parasitic origin.

"General colour-pattern in most respects as in *H. hardwickei*, but the dark dorsal bands are continued rather lower down on the sides of the belly, where also there are a certain number of

small irregular dark spots; on the neck the two dark bands are broad and sharply defined, and outside them, on the sides and under surface of the neck, there are similarly a number of blackish spots, such dark markings in this region being quite absent in *H. hardwickei*. Light ground-colour of upper part lighter than in *H. hardwickei*, whitish instead of buffy. Under surface pale buffy. Limbs greyish white, the digits scarcely darker. Tail as in *H. hardwickei*, except that the terminal dark-coloured half is more bushy, the hairs attaining a length of over 30 mm.

Text-fig. 62.

*Chrotogale owstoni*.

A. Palatal aspect of skull. | B. Anterior part of muzzle, enlarged.

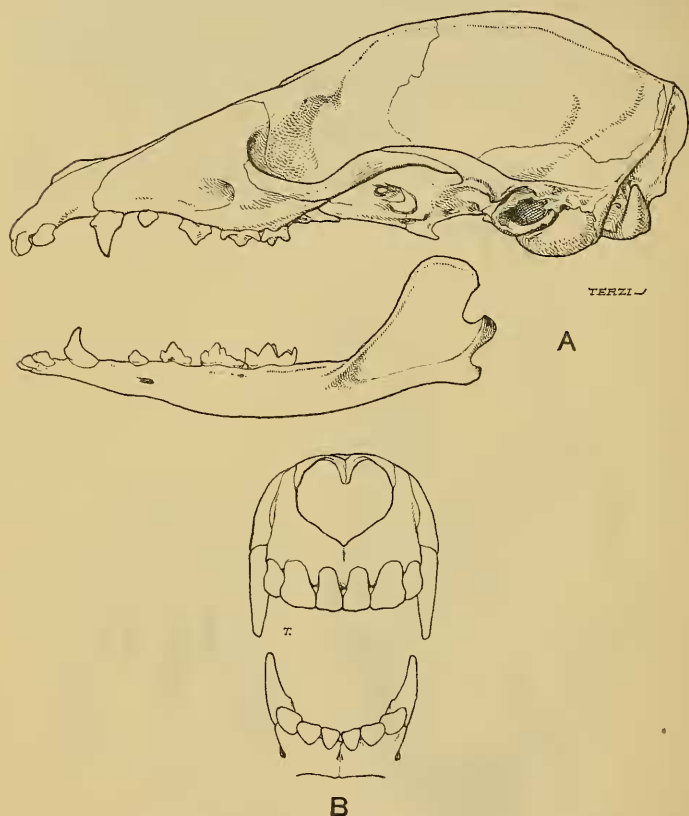
"Skull and teeth as described above, the description being based on a specimen with milk-dentition. Adult dentition unknown.

"Dimensions of the type, measured on the skin:—Head and body (c.) 400 mm.; tail 260; hind foot 70.

"Skull: greatest length 91 mm.; condylo-basal length 85; zygomatic breadth 39·5; nasals 22; interorbital breadth 15; breadth

of brain-case 33·7; palatal length 46·5; breadth between outer corners of  $mp^1$  21·7; palatal foramina 7·2; median septal foramen 11·6; horizontal length of  $mi^1$  2,  $mi^2$  3,  $mi^3$  3·3,  $mp^2$  4·6,  $mp^3$  5·4,  $mp^4$  3·9.

Text-fig. 63.



*Chrotogale owstoni*.

A. Side view of skull. | B. Front view of muzzle.

"*Hab.* Yen-bay, on the Song-koi River, Tonkin.

"*Type.* Young male. B.M. No. 12.4.21.3. Original number 11. Collected 16 September, 1911, by Mr. Alan Owston's collector Oriei.

"This remarkable animal would at first sight be regarded as merely a local representative of the well-known Banded Civet (*Hemigalus hardwickei*), but a study of its skull and dentition, although only at present represented by a young specimen, shows that it is a most peculiar form, parallel in some respects with the anomalous genus *Eupleres*, while in others—notably in its almost

kangaroo-like incisors—it is quite unique among Carnivora. And, again, granting its essential distinctness from *Hemigalus*, its really striking external resemblance to that animal is not the least of its many peculiarities.

“It is to be hoped that adult specimens may soon be obtained, so that we may learn the characters of the permanent dentition. Observations on its habits and food will also be of the greatest interest.

“I have named the species in honour of Mr. Alan Owston, of Yokohama, to whose enterprise in sending an expedition to Yunnan its discovery is due.”

---

*A new Snub-nosed Monkey* \*.

MR. GUY DOLLMAN exhibited a new species of Snub-nosed Monkey, allied to *Rhinopithecus bieti* M.-Edw., collected at Yen-bay on the Song-koï River, Tonkin. He proposed to call this new form *Rhinopithecus avunculus*, and described it as follows:—

RHINOPITHECUS AVUNCULUS.

Dollman, Abstract P. Z. S. 1912, p. 18 (March 26).

Size smaller than in *Rhinopithecus bieti* M.-Edw., with dorsal surface of body black and under parts yellowish buff.

Size and general proportions of body much less than in *bieti*; tail considerably longer. Hair shorter than in any of the other forms, the general appearance more that of a true *Presbytis* than a *Rhinopithecus*. No well-marked crest on crown of head, the hairs in this region only slightly longer than on the neck; in *bieti* a conspicuous crest is present in both sexes. Ears not concealed by dense tufts of hair, rather more marked than in the Mekong species. General colour of dorsal surface deep black, tinged with brownish on the crown and nape; the black coloration extends all over the dorsal surface, both of body and limbs. Sides of face and forehead creamy-white tinted with buff, the colour gradually darkening on the back of the forehead and merging into the dark blackish brown of the crown. Supra-orbital line of stiff black hairs well developed. Face around eyes naked and apparently flesh-coloured; a crescent-shaped row of creamy-white hairs extending from the temporal region on to and across the cheek. Sides of neck orange-buff, the bright buff-coloured hairs forming a most conspicuous border to the dark-coloured nape. Ears with creamy-white tufts arising from their inner sides. Rump with two prominent buffy-white patches on either side of the tail, connecting with the light-coloured markings on the backs of the thighs, but not forming the large conspicuous light-coloured areas such as occur in *bieti*. Backs of hands and feet covered with rather short black hairs, the hair not sufficiently

\* 'The complete account of this new species appears here, but since the name and a preliminary diagnosis were published in the 'Abstract' it is distinguished by being underlined.—EDITOR.

long to conceal the digits nor extending over the nails. Entire ventral surface of body yellowish buff, the buff tint most dominant on the throat and anterior portion of the belly; no trace of any grey or dark-coloured hairs on the chest and neck. Inner sides of arms yellowish white, the colour almost white at the elbow and visible from above as a light cream-coloured border, the contrast between the black hairs on the outer side and the bright yellowish white of the inner side of the arm being most marked. The light yellowish colour extends right down the inner sides of the limbs as far as the hands and feet, where it is somewhat duller and dirtier. Tail long, measuring 100 mm. longer than that of *bieti*; clothed with comparatively short hairs, except at the tip, where the hairs are rather longer and form a distinct tuft. Colour, above dark black mixed with creamy-white down the mid-line with a creamy-buff border; terminal tuft almost pure white, faintly washed with pale buff; ventral surface considerably lighter.

Skull like that of *bieti* as regards the general shape, but smaller and with smaller cheek-teeth. Supraorbital region rather more like that of *roxellance* than of *bieti*; muzzle formed as in the latter species, without any well-marked concave depression of the premaxillary region. Interorbital breadth less than in *roxellance*. Zygomatic arches almost parallel, not expanded laterally.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 520 mm.; tail 660; hind foot 165; ear 40.

Skull: greatest length 109 mm.; basilar length 68; zygomatic breadth 77; greatest breadth across orbital region 72·5; greatest diameter of orbit 28; interorbital constriction 11; greatest width of cranium 68·3; palatilar length 32·9; width of palate (inside m<sup>l</sup>) 20·5; length of upper tooth-row, from front of first premolar to back of last molar, 30.

*Hab.* Yen-bay, Song-koi River, Tonkin.

*Type.* Adult female. Original number 8. Collected by Mr. Alan Owston's collector, Orii, on September 14, 1911.

This interesting Monkey was readily distinguished from its nearest ally, *Rhinopithecus bieti*, by its dark black back, yellowish-buff underparts, and light-coloured tail.

A young specimen, sent with the type, was coloured in much the same manner as the adult, only very much paler, the crown of the head and hind limbs being yellowish tinged with grey, whilst the back was just commencing to become dark. The entire underparts were, as in the adult, a rich yellowish-buff colour.

In the course of describing this new Snub-nosed Monkey, Mr. Dollman had been in correspondence with Prof. E. L. Trouessart, of the Paris Museum, concerning the specimens of *Rhinopithecus bieti* under his charge, and was indebted to Prof. Trouessart for much valuable assistance, most liberally given. Without this assistance the description of this new *Rhinopithecus* would have been a far more difficult matter.